

## A New Texas *Agrilus* with Notes on *Chalcophorella* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae)

By JOSEF N. KNULL, Department of Zoology and Entomology,  
The Ohio State University

The following paper is the result of further studies of North American Buprestidae.

### *Agrilus chisosanus* n. sp.

Female.—Dorsal and ventral surfaces shining reddish cupreous; lateral depressions of pronotum, a stripe on each elytron, ventral portion of prothorax, sides of meso- and metathorax and vertical portions of first two abdominal segments with recumbent white pubescence.

Head convex, with shallow median depression; surface finely rugose; antennae short, reaching to about middle of pronotum when laid along side, serrate starting with fifth segment.

Pronotum wider than long, widest in front of middle; sides subparallel at base, broadly rounded to apex; when viewed from side marginal and submarginal carinae are separated in front and joined near base; anterior margin strongly sinuate, median lobe broadly rounded; base sinuate with feeble median lobe; disk convex with slight median depression on basal half, lateral depressions well marked, with prehumeral carinae; surface finely transversely striate, punctures fine. Scutellum finely transversely carinate.

Elytra at base narrower than widest part of pronotum; sides subparallel back of base, feebly constricted in front of middle, expanded back of middle, then obliquely narrowed to rounded serrulate apices; disk somewhat flattened, sutural margins elevated back of middle, basal depressions evident; surface imbricate.

Abdomen beneath finely punctate. Prosternal lobe subtruncate in front; prosternal process concave back of coxal cavities. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft, with inner tooth much shorter than outer one and not turned inward.

Length 6.3 mm.; width 1.8 mm.

Holotype female collected in Chisos Mountains, Brewster Co., Texas, July 8, 1955 by D. J. and J. N. Knull and in collection of author.

This species runs to *A. aeneocephalus* Fisher in Fisher's key (1928). It can be separated by the shorter pronotum, finer striations on head and pronotum and lack of short pubescence over dorsal surface.

The well marked pubescent stripe on elytron continuing on lateral depressions of pronotum will aid in separation too.

### **Chalcophorella langeri** (Chev.)

*Chalcophora langeri* Chev. 1853: 308.

Specimens of what I consider to be this species have been seen from New Orleans, La., Texas and Virginia. The Chevrolet type was from near New Orleans. An examination of the type of *Chalcophorella obsolescens* Csy. (1914) from Louisiana in the U. S. National Museum proves to be same. The species lacks the median broad sulcus of both *C. campestris* (Say) and *C. fulleri* (Horn), and lateral serrations of elytra near apices are nearly obsolete. LeConte (1859) considered *langeri* a valid species. The following key should help separate species of Chalcophorella:

1. Lateral serrations of elytra near apices coarse.....  
.....*campestris* (Say)  
Lateral serrations of elytra near apices fine.....(2)
2. Pronotum with lateral margins converging from base to apex; median sulcus of pronotum limited to a fine line on a smooth median line.....*langeri* (Chev.)  
Pronotum with lateral margins subparallel near base, then suddenly converging in front of middle; median sulcus of pronotum broad.....*fulleri* (Horn)

#### REFERENCES

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